THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1796. [Vol. IV.---No. 543.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

On Friday the 30th inst. will be sold at the Vendue Store, a quantity of

Low priced Irish Linens,

at a credit of 60 days, for approved negotiable notes.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Sept. 22.

Will be exposed for sale on Thursday the 29th at 12 o'clock,

A Valuable LOT in this

Town, extending from Water Street into the river Potomack, including half the wharf, &c. made and extended by Hunter and Allison. Terms of payment will be made easy.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Sept. 27, 1796.

On Credit.

WILL BE SOLD,

In fee simple, at Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 8th day of October, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

Several unimproved Lots

on Duke and Royal Streets, one of which is a corner lot. Also, three lots on Fairfax street, two of which have small framed houses thereon. The conditions of sale will be ¼ of the purchase money to be paid in 30 and 60 days—¼ more in 6 months—another ¼ in 12 months—and the remaining ¼ in 18 months after the day of sale. This property is part of the square on which the Presbyterian Church stands.

Wm. BUSHBY.

Sept. 17. 3wep.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 3d of September, '96, at the General Office of the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings in this State:—Resolved that the following be published.

Doubts having arisen under the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the said Society, whether those who had paid their premiums unto the Cashier-general, had their property insured from the day of payment. The following question has been submitted to John Marshall, John Wickham, and Edmund Randolph, Esqs.—to wit:

Are those persons who have paid, or may hereafter pay, their respective premiums entitled to the benefit of assurance, under the law constituting the society, and the constitution, rules, and regulations thereof, before the premiums upon the certified value of buildings to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars are paid?

Who have each given his opinion at large, all agreeing, that the insurance takes place from the day of payment, although the premium to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars have not been paid in; and although the policies have not issued. And as it appears that those who have given in their declarations are bound to pay the premiums, with an interest thereon, and may be subject to pay for their proportion of losses, in addition, although they are not to have the benefit of insurance until they pay their premiums, will readily see in how disadvantageous a situation they stand while they remain delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM FAST,
Principal Agent.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

UNION,

Burthen (per register) about 280 tons—a fine strong ship, and sails well, is just from her first voyage from Lisbon, is in complete order to receive a cargo—now laying at Baltimore, but would have no objections to come round to Potomack to load.—For terms apply to William Prentiss, at his Store, the corner of Pitt and King-Streets, or at Greenleaf's point, in the city of Washington, or the subscribers at Fell's Point, Baltimore.

ROB. DASHIELDS & SON.

Sept. 24. 3t.

For Freight or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

Hannah & Eliza,

OF BOSTON,

Burthen 262 tons, Robert Emery, Master—sails superior to most merchantmen,—will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.—She will bear inspection.

FOR SALE,

ON BOARD SAID SHIP,

A few puncheons and barrels New England Rum; Gentlemen's shoes and Ladie's and Gentlemens' Morocco shoes and slippers of a superior quality. For terms apply to the master on board.

Sept 10. tf.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

HUNTER,

Burthen 106 tons, for the West-Indies or Boston. She is a new vessel, a fast sailor, and is well built. For terms enquire of the master on board, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf.

Sept. 27.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the south side of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax Street, has opened, (which he will sell wholesale and retail) a complete assortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general assortment of all kinds of House and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners', Silversmiths', Tinners', Blacksmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Also, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles suitable for country and retail stores.

He has also on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very

superior quality, which he will dispose of by the quantity or quarter cask.

Sept. 27.

Dempsey, Harris, & Co.

In King Street, next door to Mr. John Norwood's,

Have just received by the Charleston from London, via. Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Glass furniture and vials, Surgeons' instruments, Patent Medicines, Painters' Colours, dry, and ground in oil. Copal varnish. Gold and Silver Leaf. Starch, Hair Powder, and Fig Blue. Fresh Durham Mustard. Painters' Brushes, and Camel's Hair Pencils. Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon. Essence of Anchovies, and Quin's sauce. A general assortment of Perfumery, with most articles in their line. Their terms will be liberal, and the greatest exertion used to execute orders with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. Medicine Chests for shipping, Iron-works, Plantations, and private families, put up at the shortest notice, with plain and approved directions.

Country Store keepers and others supplied with patent and other medicines at the most reduced prices.

Sept. 27, eptf.

GEORGE M'MUNN,

HAS NOW MADE AND READY FOR SALE.

STILLS, assorted from 35 to 200 gall.
Hatters and Wash Kettles.
Fish Kettles and Stew Pans.
Counter scales and scale beams assorted.
Lead and Iron weights in sets.
Pewter measures, assorted.
Iron wire.
Sheet lead, and thin sheet copper, fit for House-plumming business.
An assortment of Tin Ware.

The whole of which are made in the best manner and sold on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders for all kind of Copper work will be duly attended to, and the highest price given for old Copper, Lead, and Pewter. July 30. 3mep

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JOSEPH CARY

HAS for sale at his Warehouse in King Street, adjoining Messrs. James Patton & James Dykes,

Jamaica Rum in puncheons, Hollands Gin in quarter casks, Lisbon wine in pipes and quarter casks, Malaga in quarter casks, sherry in do. Teneriffe in hogsheads, Whisky in Tierces and barrels, Porter in casks, Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Salt in sacks, a few hundred weight well cured bacon, and about 1000 Cedar posts. Also a Lot of ground on Royal street opposite Dr. Muir's, containing 40 feet front and 96 feet deep, with the benefit of an alley.

July 2. tif.

Mandeville and Jamesson

Have just received per the brigs Nancy Carran, from Cadiz, Fair Columbian, Jamaica, and other vessels.

40 puncheons high 4th proof Rum.
30 hogsheads prime sugars,
50 bags Cotton.
10,000lb. Green Coffee.
20 Bags Race Ginger,
20 Bags black Pepper,
18 Bags Pimento.
80 Q. Casks Sherry from 3 to 15 years old.
80 Q. Casks Malaga.
12 Pipes Madeira.
20 Pipes Port.
10 pipes Cogniac Brandy.

They have also on hand a very general assortment of Bottled Wines, London Porter in casks of 6 doz. and other liquors. Teas, Almonds, Spices, Rice, Soal Leather, Salt, Soap and candles, &c. which they will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit. Sept. 6.

THE Trustees of the Academy of Alexandria, desirous of placing it on a respectable footing, have engaged Mr. M. T. Kirk, a gentleman of approved abilities, to take charge of the Mathematical School. He will commence on Monday the 10th of October, to teach the various branches of Mathematics, also the English Grammar, Writing, Book-keeping, and Geography.

The Rev. Mr. Maffet continues to teach the Greek and Latin languages.

Washington Free School, supported by the bounty of the President of the United States under the care of Mr. Edmonds, and open to those children whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for their instruction.

STEPHEN COOKE, Pres.
GEO. GILPIN, } Visitors.
H. ROSE, }

Sept. 27

Fifty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fauquier county, on the 29th ult. a Mulatto Man, named WILLIS, by trade a carpenter, and cooper, nearly 6 feet high, about 25 years of age; had on when he went away a short, blue, regimental coat, turned up with red; his other cloathing not recollected. He may endeavour to pass as a freeman. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Fauquier county, or Twenty Dollars for securing him any gaol, so that I get him again.

FRANCIS WHITING.

September 7, 1796.

Antigua Rum & Muscovado Sugars,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, warranted 5 years old, and of a very superior quality,
Rice in hogsheads and tierces,
Fifty barrels prime New-York Pork,
James River Coal,
And fifty hogsheads of yellow Maryland Tobacco,

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT HAMILTON.

Sept. 17. eptf.

FOR SALE,

For Morris and Nicholson's Notes,

A lot in the Federal City;

A Lot in the town of Bath; a share or two in the Potomack Company; two Kilns of Bricks; 4780 acres land in Ohio County

R. T. TOOE.

August 21. 4w.

Blackford, Lewis, & Co

At their Wholesale Warehouse, No. 8, Bank-Street, Baltimore,

Have imported in the Ship Montezuma, from London, and the Ship Rebecca, from Hull,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

—ALSO—

A variety of Fancy Goods,

Callicoes, Handkerchiefs, &c. which they will sell cheap for cash, or on the customary credit to punctual and constant customers. They daily expect a further supply of Goods by the Jane and Adriana from Liverpool.

Baltimore, Sept. 16. 6wep.

Cleaver & Mitchell

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have just imported (from England,)

A General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

And now offering for sale at their Store in Fairfax street, being the next house above Mr. Robert Youngs.

—CONSISTING OF—

FINE and coarse coatings; white, blue, green, and brown serges; fine and coarse flannels; velvet and velveteens; cassimiers, printed quiltings, and a variety of other waistcoatings; printed calicoes, and shawls, Irish linens. Likewise, a quantity of pepper and horn pottons; pins; Japaned waiters and canisters; copper tea kettles; Britannia metal tea-pots, with stands; table knives and forks; pocket and pen knives; awl blades and thimbles; horn and ivory combs; black and red lead pencils; pocket books, black and red morocco; wafers and sealing wax; table mats; gun flints; Jew harps; Japaned and iron candle stuffers, a few casks of nails, tin plate in boxes; a quantity of earthen ware well assorted; tobacco pipes in boxes, large bowls.

They likewise offer for sale; a quantity of Jaconet, book, striped, and sprigged muslin dimities; plain and coloured bordered muslins; handkerchiefs; striped and clouded nankeens, with a variety of other articles.

They likewise flatter themselves no person will be able to give more general satisfaction. Sept. 17. 2m12w

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On Thursday the 6th day of October next, will be sold to the highest bidder on 12 months credit,

A large stock of Horses,

Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Also, the Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. At the same time will be sold for ready money,

Two Negro Men,

the estate of the late Mr. William Ellzey, dec'd. of Loudoun. The sale will begin at the mansion house of the dec'd. and when all is sold at that place, it will be continued on the following day at the plantation on Broad Run.

W. ELLZEY, Executor of
W. ELLZEY, dec'd.

All persons having claims against the estate will bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted will please to make payment to the Executor.

Loudoun County, Virg. }
September 1, 1796. }

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To the Freeholders of the Counties of Prince William, Stafford and Fairfax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IT has ever been my opinion that the ſuffrages of freemen, at all elections, ought to be given in the moſt free and unbiaſſed manner, and, therefore, diſapprove of perſonal applications to individuals for their votes, a practice which ought to be diſcountenanced in a Republican Government, where the intereſts of the citizens ſo materially depend on the proper exerciſe of the right of ſuffrage.—But it is alſo my opinion that the political ſentiments of every man who offers himſelf as a candidate for any office ought to be well known and underſtood.

I will, therefore, diſcloſe mine to you, as far as relate to the ſubject of this addreſs, with that freedom and candour which become a Republican.

When I firſt offered myſelf as a Candidate for your ſuffrages, as an Elector of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, at the approaching Election which will take place at your reſpective Court-Houſes on the firſt Monday in November next, I had a hope that the great and good man, who has ſo wiſely and happily adminiſtered the firſt of theſe important offices, would not have made it neceſſary at this period to chooſe his ſucceſſor. In that hope I have been diſappointed. He has requeſted, in a paternal and affectionate addreſs to his fellow-citizens, that he might not be conſidered among the number of thoſe out of whom a choice is to be made.

I hold it eſſential to the proſperity and felicity of our country, that the ſucceſſor of our beloved Preſident be one who will conduct our public affairs upon the ſame principles which have governed his adminiſtration, as well with reſpect to all foreign nations, as with reſpect to the ſeveral States—Under this perſuaſion, if it ſhall happen that I have the honour to repreſent you at the Election, I ſhall, after obtaining all the information in my power reſpecting the different characters, give a vote for him who will moſt probably perſevere in the courſe of his predeceſſor as nearly as circumſtances will admit.

Mr. PATRICK HENRY and Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, of Maſſachuſetts, and Mr. THOMAS PINCKNEY, of South-Carolina, are the Gentlemen who will probably be voted for, and although I am determined, ſhould I be your Repreſentative, not finally to decide on the characters for whom I ſhall vote until the meeting of the Electors; yet I am free to declare, that if I retain my preſent impreſſions, I ſhall vote for PATRICK HENRY and JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. HENRY's character muſt be well known to you. His early and manly oppoſition to the uſurpatien of the Britiſh Parliament, which brought about our happy revolution; his diligence and wiſdom while at the head of the government of this State; his exemplary and praiſe-worthy conduct ſince the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution; his love of order and hatred of deſpotiſm, whether of the ONE, or of the MANY, united to his great abilities and fixed attachment to republican principles, juſtly entitle him to univerſal confidence.

Mr. ADAMS has ſerved his country uſefully and faithfully, in various high political ſtations, from the firſt dawn of the revolution to the preſent time. I know no man more likely to perſevere in that policy which has ſo long promoted the proſperity and preſerved the tranquility of the United States, and I think it neither wiſe nor generous to diſcard a public ſervant who has faithfully ſerved his country more than twenty years. But much pains have been taken by ſome among us who were oppoſed to the adoption of the federal conſtitution, and who continually abuſe the adminiſtration of the federal government, to induce you to believe that Mr. ADAMS is a friend to Monarchy and hereditary Titles.

The bare mention of the confidence repoſed in him, at different and trying periods, by his fellow-citizens, will be ſufficient to refute ſo groundleſs a charge. From the time of the election of the firſt American Congreſs until the year 1779, Mr. ADAMS was a member of that patriotic body. About that time he was joined by Congreſs with Dr. FRANKLIN as Commiſſioner to the Court of France; upon his return to America he was a principal agent in the formation of the preſent conſtitution of the State of Maſſachuſetts, which, ſurely, preſents no monarchichal or ariſtocratic features, but is moſt purely and truly republican.—And about the year 1782 he was appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Netherlands—negotiated an advantageous treaty, and obtained a very conſiderable and neceſſary loan from that government for the United States. In the ſame year he was one of the Commiſſioners who made the treaty of Peace with Great-Britain; can it be preſumed that his co-patriots, with whom he had ſerved in Congreſs from the commencement of the war, who had ſeen him, in that body, riſe to ſecond the motion for American Independence and Freedom, a time which tried men's ſouls, were not acquainted with his political principles? or that they would have intruſted the moſt important intereſts of the United States to a citizen who had not fully evinced his republican principles and zeal for the public good? Soon after the concluſion of the war he was appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of London, and ſince the adoption of the federal conſtitution, he has been twice choſen Vice-Preſident of the United States—Credulous, indeed, muſt he be who can believe a bare aſſertion that ſuch a man is a friend to monarchy. Mr. ADAMS, in a book written by him, in the year 1786, entitled a Defence of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America, has, with great ability, pointed out the ſuperior advantages of a republican government; and yet ſome are hardy enough to aſſert that, in that book, he diſcovers his preference of a monarchy to any other form of government. The following extract will, I think, diſprove the aſſertion, to the ſatisfaction of every unprejudiced man—In page 95 he ſays, "After all, let us compare every conſtitution we have ſeen with thoſe of "the United States of America, and "we ſhall have no reaſon to bluſh for "our country: on the contrary, we "ſhall feel the ſtrongeſt motives to "fall upon our knees, in gratitude to "Heaven for having been graciouſly "pleaſed to give us birth and education in that country, and for having "deſtined us to live under her laws—"We ſhall have reaſon to exult if we "make our compariſon with England "and the Engliſh Conſtitution. Our "people are undoubtedly ſovereign—"All the landed and other property "is in the hands of the citizens—not "only their repreſentatives, but their "ſenators and governors are annually "choſen. There are no hereditary titles, honours, offices nor diſtinctions. "The legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers are carefully ſeparated "from each other. The powers of "the one, the few and the many, are "nicely balanced in their legiſlatures. "Trials by jury are preſerved in all "their glory, and there is no ſtanding "army. The *habeas corpus* is in full "force, and the Preſs is the moſt free "in the world; and where all theſe "circumſtances take place, it is unneceſſary to add that the laws alone "can govern."

What words could Mr. ADAMS have uſed which would more fully expreſs his preference of an elective Chief Magiſtrate and an elective Senate, to an Hereditary Monarch or Chief Magiſtrate and an Hereditary Senate?

Attempts are made to excite your fears for the intereſts of Potomac, and to induce you to believe that our Eaſtern Brethren are not friendly to the Federal City.

"One of the expedients of party to "acquire influence within particular "diſtricts, is to miſrepreſent the opi-"nions and aims of other diſtricts"—Can you believe, my Fellow-Citizens, that the Congreſs of the United States, after pledging the public faith by a ſolemn act eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of government of the United States on the Potomac; after the immenſe expenditures of money, as well by the public as individuals in that City, confiding in that public faith; and after having guaranteed the payment of a conſiderable loan for the purpoſe of carrying on the public buildings; will be ſo regardleſs of the preſervation of the Union and the principles of juſtice as to repeal that act. But if any are ſo uncharitably diſpoſed as to believe that a Preſident of the United States will regard the local advantages of his own State more than the general good of the Union, they have nothing to fear on that ſcore, either from Mr. HENRY as a Virginian or Mr. ADAMS as a Maſſachuſettenſian. The geographical ſituation of the State of Maſſachuſetts precludes the expectation that the ſeat of government can ever be eſtabliſhed there; and it is evidently more to the intereſts of the people of that State, that Congreſs ſhould remove to Potomac, than that they ſhould remain in Philadelphia—becauſe the merchants, tradeſmen, and manufacturers of the towns in New England will have an equal chance of deriving every advantage which can be derived from the eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of government on the Potomac, with thoſe of Philadelphia or any other large town; but if it remains in Philadelphia, they are excluded from every advantage ariſing from the ſeat of government in conſequence of the great wealth and population of that City.

I think it unneceſſary to ſtate in a public addreſs all the cauſes of my preference of Mr. HENRY and Mr. ADAMS, or either of them, to Mr. JEFFERSON; yet I think it my duty to declare that Mr. JEFFERSON's conduct when Governor of Virginia in the year 1781, in abandoning the truſt with which he was charged, at the moment of an invaſion of the enemy, by which great confuſion, loſs, and diſtreſs accrued to the State in the deſtruction of public records and vouchers for general expenditures, and his retirement from the office of Secretary of State at a time when the peace and tranquility of the United States appeared in extraordinary peril, are in my opinion ſtrong objections againſt his appointment to the office of Preſident of the United States. Theſe inſtances ſhew him to want firmneſs; and a man who ſhall once have abandoned the helm in the hour of danger or at the appearance of a tempeſt, ſeems not fit to be truſted in better times, for no one can know how ſoon or from whence a ſtorm may come.

Although I have declared my preſent ſentiments to be in favor of Mr. HENRY and Mr. ADAMS, my mind ſhall be open to conviction; and I ſhall hold it a ſacred duty, after obtaining all the information in my power, reſpecting the characters who may be nominated, to vote for thoſe who, in my judgment, are beſt qualified to fill the offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and with whom the peace, happineſs, and intereſts of the United States can be moſt ſafely intruſted—And, as I ſhould vote for GEORGE WASHINGTON, if he could be prevailed on to continue longer in office, in preference to any other Citizen; ſo ſhall I regard a coincidence in principles and ſentiments with that illuſtrious Citizen, as the beſt recommendation of his ſucceſſor.

CHARLES SIMMS.

Alexandria, Sept. 27, 1796.

We have been favoured with the following decrees of the French government at Aux-Cayes, in the caſe of an American veſſel captured on her paſſage to a Britiſh port—It may convey ſome intereſting information to many of our commercial readers.

General Liberty. French Republic.

Extract from the regiſtry of deliberations of the Delegation ſent into the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt parts of St. Domingo, by the Commiſſary of the French government of the Windward Iſlands.

CAYES—*Seſſion of 9th Thermidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.—Preſidency of Citizen Kerverſeau.*

Conſidering that the ports and towns of St. Domingo, in which the Engliſh flag is flying, have been delivered up by rebellious Frenchmen, and that the ſaid ports and towns are in a ſtate of rebellion and ſiege;

Conſidering that it is an infringement of the laws of neutrality, to carry ſuccors, proviſions and warlike ſtores, into the ſaid ports and towns, in a ſtate of ſiege and revolt;

Conſidering that the United States acted in the ſame manner in the war they ſupported for their honorable independence, and that they did not ſee French veſſels carry ſuccors to the enemies of the United States, and into places which belonged to them; and that it is contrary to the intention of the American government, that proviſions and ſupplies ſhould be carried into the enemy's ports in St. Domingo;

Seeing that the fact is proved, and that it reſults as well from the declaration of Captain Willis Whitfield, as from papers found on board, that the brig Eliza and her cargo were deſtined to ſupply Port-au-Prince, occupied by the Engliſh, and French rebels, armed againſt the republic;

Seeing that no proof has been furniſhed that the veſſel Eliza and cargo were not conſigned to an Engliſhman at Port-au-Prince;

The Delegation Decrees,

Article I. the brig Eliza and her cargo, deſtined for Port-au-Prince, are declared good prizes, for the benefit of the captors.

Art. II. The French privateers, the Sea Flower, captain Barthelemy Anbert; the Victory, captain Sabin; and the Flying Fiſh, captain John Teyſier, ſhall divide among them, their officers and crews of the ſaid three privateers, agreeably to their convention, the price of the ſale of the brig Eliza and her cargo.

Art. III. The officer of adminiſtration at Leogane is charged to hold himſelf accountable to the three privateers, for the amount of flour purchaſed for adminiſtration, he reſerving to himſelf the power of making ſuch terms as he can conveniently comply with.

Conformably to the decree of the commiſſion of government, of the 29th Prairial laſt, nothing ſhall be retained nor any expences paid on the amount of ſales of the Eliza and cargo.

The ordonator is charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

(Signed) KERVERSEAU, LE BORGUE, and REY.

From the ſeveral reaſons aſſigned, and which preface the above decrees relative to the Eliza, we fear that the report reſpecting the determination of the French to make prizes of neutrals bound to any Britiſh port, is rather exaggerated; and that their intention to condemn any others than thoſe bound to ports occupied by Britiſh troops in the iſland of St. Domingo.

[Fed. Gaz.]

Alexandria, Sept. 29.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England to his Friend in this Town.

"*Hull, July* 19, 1796.

"The ſituation of this country is not enviable. The government, poſſeſſing a very ſmall ſhare of love for the principles of freedom, refuſes to accede an inch of that reform ſo neceſſary to the national welfare. We are threatened with three evils, and each of them is ſufficient to make every lover of his country tremble; firſt, we are threatened with the eſtabliſhment of tyranny, under the pretext of avoiding the evils of anarchy. The laſt parliament ſeemed alive only to ſelf intereſt, and when liberty and property were put in competition they never failed to chooſe the latter. In the next place, we are threatened with the rivalſhip of France, both as a naval and commercial power; and in a few years, like another Carthage, Great Britain may be reduced to a Venice or a Genoa amidſt the powers of Europe. Luxury, and a diſreliſh for Liberty, ſeem to haſten the dreadful æra. Another enemy which we have to fear is Anarchy, driven to madneſs, and at war with all the principles of ſocial order, and relative and moral obligation. That we may avoid all theſe evils, more to be dreaded than Veſuvius or the Plague, by an induction into that ſtate of freedom which is enjoyed in America, ought to be the prayer of every true Engliſhman.

"Now I have mentioned America, I cannot avoid telling you of my fears for your ſafety. Accounts from New-York and other places, lately received, intimate that there is a general diſpoſition throughout America, among the poorer claſs, to introduce the principles of Marat and Robeſpierre—*ſacred* inſurrections, &c. If the activity of the lower orders, here hinted at, ſhould be nothing more than a proper jealouſy over the perſons in whoſe hands is depoſited the national ſtrength, I would not wiſh to cenſure them. No. On the preſervation of ſuch a diſpoſition depends, perhaps, the liberty of America, as well as that of every other free country. But while proviſion is made for the expreſſion of the national will, and times are appointed for the improvement of the civil inſtitutions of the country, without confuſion and without revolution, every attempt to diſturb the public peace, and to demand by force, what may obtained by the laws, is a crime of the higheſt magnitude—It is *Leze Nation* in its moſt extenſive and moſt alarming ſenſe.

I would warn every American againſt a predilection for an undivided democracy. If the American government be not perfect, it is like every other ſyſtem conſtructed and adminiſtered by imperfect creatures. But proviſion is made for embelliſhing a ſtructure, which embraces all the conveniencies of Freedom. All that the friends of Liberty in this country fear with reſpect to the Americans is, not that they have too little liberty, but that they will not be able to preſerve the much they have. If it were not preſumption, I would preſs it on every friend of liberty to expoſe the illuſive dreams of anarchiſts in every form; to purſue through every winding the diſciples of Marat, Godwin, Burke, and Reeves; ſetting a face of iron againſt all their ranting. I would urge them to improve their civil and criminal codes—the intellectual and moral condition of the poor—the knowledge and practice of agriculture, &c. &c. To ſtrengthen the foundations of the temple of Liberty; to endeavour to infuſe into the general education the ſpirit of Independence, Virtue, and True Freedom; to remove the accurſed trade in the children of the Great Parent of all; and chuſe Howards rather than Burkes or Marats for legiſlators. Such is the advice, if it became to adviſe, which I would wiſh to publiſh in the ears of every American. I would ſay, be jealous of your governors; but at the ſame time do not forget, that if a country be in poſſeſſion of a juſt National Repreſentation, the Freedom of the Preſs, and the Trial by Jury; and proviſion be made for adding to the excellence of the Political ſyſtem; the reſt are the mere appendages of Liberty, and though not to be diſregarded, the want of them will not juſtiſy a ſingle libel, nor a five minutes riot.

"Yours, &c:

"W. W."

By a letter in the *Courier Francois*, from the Cape, dated the 23d of Auguſt, we have information that at Port-au-Prince and its environs the Negroes are in a ſtate of inſurrection; they have burnt many habitations and refuſe to work; fifteen thouſand men, taken from the principal poſts have gone againſt the revolters: the maſk is thrown off—the Negroes ſay haughtily, that St. Domingo belongs to them—of thoſe who have returned to their maſters they expreſs their willingneſs to be Republicans, but *point de travaile*—no work.

By returns in the Boſton papers, it appears that Samuel Sewall, and Ephraim Williams, Eſq'rs, are elected Repreſentatives in Congreſs from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts—the former in the room of Mr. Goodhue, and the latter in that of Mr. Sedgwick, both choſen Senators of the United States.

The Friendſhip, Smith, of Newbury port, lately carried into Halifax was acquited, but had to pay 2000 Dollars ſmart money, for having abundant evidence of her being American property!

A paſſenger in the above veſſel has a liſt of Americans who afford the Engliſh information of veſſels ſailing from the United States. They are Southern Americans.

[Boſton Mer.]

A fire was on laſt Sunday morning about ſunriſe diſcovered, in High ſtreet of this town, in the building, part of which has been occupied as a dancing room. It continued to rage till about 10 o'clock, when the exertions of the citizens aſſiſted by a number of benevolent ſtrangers, and favored by the ſerenity of the weather, ſtopt its progreſs. Eight houſes were deſtroyed and loſs of property ſuſtained to a conſiderable amount.

No language can ſufficiently expreſs the torpid and entire inſenſibility to the feelings of humanity—to the motives of public welfare, and to their own intereſt, which ſome perſons exhibited, with the ſcenes of extending ruin and diſtreſs before their eyes. But the gratitude of the town is due to a number of perſons who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity by their active intrepidity—their ardent and perſevering efforts.

We are happy to be informed that ſubſcriptions are making for the relief of the ſufferers on this melancholy occaſion.

[George-Town Paper.]

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

In 1775, at the period when the time of ſervice for which the American militia enliſted was expired, and the people ſhewed much backwardneſs to enliſt afreſh, General Waſhington was much afflicted with the dark proſpect that was before him. Yet while burdened with an apprehenſion that he might poſſibly be deſerted, he could recollect the ſeaſon, and diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures at a diſtance, and wrote to the gentleman with whom he had entruſted the management of his concerns at Mount-Vernon, a letter which would not have diſgraced a Howard: "Let the hoſpitality of the houſe be kept up with reſpect to the poor. Let not one go away hungry.—If any of this kind of people ſhould be in want of corn, ſupply their neceſſities, provided it does not encourage them in idleneſs. I have no objection to your giving my money in charity, when you think it will be well beſtowed. I mean that it is my deſire that it ſhould be done. You are to conſider that neither myſelf or wife are now in the way to do theſe good offices."

FEMALE FASHION.

The Protuberances of our Modern Belles is complimented in the following Satire of Roſſeau, on the Female Dreſs worn during his time.

"It is well known that a looſe and eaſy dreſs contributed much to give both ſexes thoſe fine proportions of body, that are obſerved in the ſtatues of the Greeks, and which ſerve as models to our preſent artiſts; nature being too much diſfigured among us to afford any ſuch. The Greeks knew nothing of thoſe Gothick ſhackles, that multiplicity of ligatures and bandages with which our bodies are compreſſed. Their women were ignorant of the uſe of whalebone ſtays, by which ours diſtort their ſhape, inſtead of diſplaying it. I cannot but conceive, that this practice, carried to ſo great an exceſs as it is in England, muſt in time degenerate the ſpecies, and I will maintain it to be an inſtance of wretched taſte. Can it be a pleaſing ſight to behold a women cut in two in the middle, as it were, like a waſp? On the contrary it is as ſhocking to the eye as it painful to the imagination. A fine ſhape, like the limbs, hath its due ſize and proportion, a diminution of which is certainly a defect."

PROPHECY.

The following paſſage in the Emilius of Rouſſeau written upwards of thirty years ago, is very remarkable, as it prophecies in the cleareſt manner the preſent political ſtate of Europe—that great man enforceing the plan to bringing up every child to a uſeful trade or profeſſion, thus addreſſes the great, who he juſtly ſuppoſes would ridicule his ſyſtem.

"You rely on the preſent order of things, but you do not perceive that it is ſubject to unavoidable Revolutions. The great becomes poor, the *monarch* becomes a *ſubject*.—We are drawing near a great criſis and to the age of Revolutions. I hold it to be impoſſible that the great monarchies of Europe ſhould exiſt much longer.—All that men have done, men may deſtroy. There are no indelible characters but thoſe which nature makes neither princes, nor lords, nor rich men—Happy the man who will then know how to quit the ſtation that forſakes him, and remain a man in ſpite of fate."

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM INDIA—THE LATEST.

By an arrival yeſterday at Salem, in 115 days from Calcutta, papers were received to the 14th May. In the following Note, which accompanied the papers when forwarded to us, is a good ſummary of their contents.

Meſſrs. Young & Minns,

I herewith ſend you ſeveral Calcutta papers, this day received by the Ketch Eliza, in 115 days paſſage. You will find in them the conditions of the ſurrender of Columbo, in the iſland of Ceylon, [which, however, exhibits nothing intereſting to Americans]—An account of a fleet having failed againſt the Spice Iſland; and information that, with a little coercion, the diſputes between the Company's troops had been put an end to.

To ſhew the great improvements made in the navigation of our country, it may not be amiſs to inform the public, that the Ketch Eliza has performed two ſucceſſive voyages to Calcutta, in a leſs time than has heretofore been thought poſſible; and both theſe voyages entirely againſt the monſoon, having to beat into the Bay of Bengal, and out in like manner, the ſeaſon changing while ſhe lay in port. She had alſo to paſs the Cape of Good Hope each voyage, on her return, in the middle of winter. The firſt voyage was effected in 9 months and 14 days—the laſt, in 9 months and 6 days, including a ſtoppage at the Iſland of Bourbon.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH WAR.

Our laſt accounts from Cadiz, were as late as July 29.—War had not then been declared: But from Gibraltar we learn, that large bodies of Spaniſh troops were aſſembling in Andeluſia: That paſſports to enter the neutral ports round Gibraltar were refuſed; and that a war with Spain appeared from her conduct inevitable. Mr. Gardoque, however, expreſſes his hopes that amicable negotiation will diſpel the threatened rupture. There is an altercation between the Courts of Madrid and London, reſpecting prizes carried into Spain by French cruiſers.

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

ON the firſt Monday in November next, at the Court-Houſe in the Town of Alexandria, a Poll will be opened to chooſe a proper perſon to repreſent this Diſtrict, compoſed of the Counties of Prince-William, Stafford, and Fairfax, as an Elector, to vote for a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States.

C. TURNER, Sheriff.

September 28, 1796.

To be Let,

ON GROUND RENT FOREVER,

At Public Sale to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 10th day of October next,

A number of LOTS of Ground on the South of Duke-Street, extended. The ſale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock.

JOHN WEST.

N. B. Thoſe who have contracted for Lots on the premiſes are requeſted to attend on that day to receive deeds.

Sept. 12.

A NEGRO WOMAN who has been uſed to do the work of a waiting maid—can be expert when ſhe pleaſes, and I believe is to be honeſt. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Sept. 28.

INSPECTION OFFICE,

Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1796.

TO MORROW being the laſt day allowed by the Act of Congreſs for the entry of Carriages, and obtaining licenſes for retailing foreign diſtilled ſpirits and wines for the enſuing year. I have to remind all thoſe whom it may concern, that from the early and general information heretofore given, it is expected that no delinquincy will be found in this diſtrict, after that day.

VINCENT GRAY.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber this morning, an apprentice boy, named JOHN HODGE, a Cooper.—He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, and dark hair, ſpare neck, and very much knock-kneed, and has a large ſcar on his left ancle occaſioned by the kick of a horſe. He had on and took with him when he went away, one light coloured cloth coat with figured plated buttons, one white caſſimer jacket with plain plated buttons, two pair of nankeen overalls, and one ſailor hat, all about half worn, alſo, one check ſhirt, one fine linen do. and one pair of ſtrong country made ſhoes, all perfectly new. He has probably made towards Baltimore where his father and mother live. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that I get him again ſhall have the above reward, or 20 dollars delivered to me in Alexandria.

DANIEL CURTIN.

Sept. 27.

A Houſe to be rented in

Battle-Town, finiſhed for a ſtore. The ſtore room is 18 feet ſquare, the compting, 12 by 18, with a good ſtone chimney. Both rooms are lined with plank. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Battle-Town.

JOHN NEAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of this state, by the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria, to incorporate with the said town, the several additions lately laid out, and adjoining thereto; also to alter the day of holding the Court of Hustings, and to enlarge the jurisdiction thereof.

Alexandria, August 16. 2 m.

In COUNCIL, August 24.

ORDERED, That a petition be presented to the next Assembly, to empower the Mayor and Commonalty in all cases where proprietors of the ground will not pay the taxes assessed upon his ground, and the cost of removing those nuisances which may be found upon the grounds held by them, to sell so much of their ground as will be necessary to raise the taxes so assessed, and the money which may be expended in removing the nuisance from such person' ground.

JONAH THOMPSON,
MAYOR.

JOHN BOGUE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a store in the IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE LINE in King-street, opposite Mr. Peter Wise's, where he offers for sale the following articles on MODERATE TERMS;

A general Assortment of Nails, clouts, tacks and sprigs. Plate and Cooper's rivets. A variety of locks, hinges, bolts, and screws of all sorts. Socket and other casters. Plain, bureau, desk, commode, and stop handles. Till locks. Card and dining table hinges. Carpenters', joiners', and cabinet-makers' tools of all kinds. German and cast steel, pitt, cross-cut, and other saws, warranted. With an assortment of hardware, &c.

☞ I will also be regular in my importation, and flatter myself of being able of serving the public in a variety of the above articles on moderate terms. I have also a general assortment of Groceries.

Sept. 6. 1m

A Valuable Mill and Lands for Sale.

THE Mill is situated on Broad Run, in Prince William County, below my Manufacturing Mill. The Mill house is 2 stories high, has two pair of stones in it, and good bolting cloths for country work: It could at a very small expence be converted into a Manufacturing Mill, as the house is calculated for that purpose, and the situation a very favorable one. Adjoining the Mill is a tract of near 500 acres of tolerable good Land, which I would dispose of either with or without the Mill. I have also a tract of Land in Fauquier County, of 205 acres, which lies near the Oaks tavern; the buildings of it are a very good dwelling house, store house, granary, blacksmith's shop, and out houses; a part of this land is of excellent quality, and the whole of it good farming land, and particularly favorable to the growth of white wheat. I have also several small tracts of land in the upper part of this county in the neighbourhood of the Red-House, which I wish to dispose of—The Mill and different tracts above described, can be shewn at any time by applying to me at Buckland, or to Samuel A. Love, in my absence.

JOHN LOVE.

Buckland, P. Wm. County, September 24. } 3t.

THE partnership between the subscribers was dissolved on the 14th instant by mutual consent. The books of the company are lodged with Burr Powell. Those having demands against their concern, as well as those indebted to it, are requested to call on him for settlement.

BURR POWELL,
JOS. LEWIS, Jun.

Sept. 17. 3t.

NOTICE.

MY wife Catharine having eloped from my bed and board, I hereby caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to be answerable after this publication.

MAURICE MOORE.

Clifton Mills, Sept. 14.

A VERY VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, A DISTILLERY AND BREWERY, AND SUNDRY STONE QUARRIES TO BE LET.

I WILL rent my Merchant Mill at the Little Falls of Potowmac, for any term, not less than seven, or more than eleven years, from the first day of September next. The Mill house is 42 by 40 feet, three stories high, built with stone, and has in it 3 pair of French burr stons, two overshot 18 feet water wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and necessary for carrying on the business with dispatch, and at as little expence as possible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where crafts of any burthen may deliver grain, and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Washington, about three miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This situation aided by a sufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extensive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the distance to it being from 8 to 10 miles less, than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmack. There are on the premisses a large stone Cooper's shop, a stone granery and a commodious Miller's house. At the landing aforesaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardness and probably will be finished the ensuing Fall.

There are also on the premises a Brewery and Distillery built with stone, in them are three stills, two coppers or boilers, with every necessary article, all new, and in good order, and sufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Distillery, upon a very extensive plan. This property I will rent for the same term of years.

Upon my lands adjoining the premises, and along the banks of the river, where crafts may load with ease and dispatch, is an immense quantity of building and foundation stones, four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with ease, the stone taken from these quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other stone brought to it. I will rent these quarries seperately or together as may best suit.

Upon the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the Mill is a stone Dwelling house, large enough for the accommodation of a family, also, a kitchen, Dairy, smoke house, &c. and a garden enclosed, and in cultivation, the soil of which is equal in goodness to any in this state. I will also rent this property.

Adjoining to the Brewery and Distillery is a Smith's shop in which is a complete set of Blacksmith's tools, which I will also rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blacksmiths, one of them is a complete workman.

If I rent out the stone quarries, I will sell three crafts which were built for the purpose of carrying stone. They will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate possession will be given, for terms apply to the subscriber in this town.

The Mill, Brewery and Distillery with their appurtenances will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and must be so returned, at the expiration of the lease or leases.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alex. August 16.

FOR SALE,

A LEASE for three lives unexpired on Fifty Acres of Land within one mile of the Red-House, in Prince William County, on the main road leading from Pennsylvania to Carolina. The land is of first rate quality, and part of it will make excellent meadow. It is well watered and timbered. On it there is Fencing, a Store House, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. The lease is subject to an annual rent of five hundred pounds of Tobacco. It is in a rich neighbourhood, and is thought an excellent stand for a retail store.

ARESS BUCKNER } Attorneys for
JOHN MUNCASTER } Jas. H. Hooe.

N. B. The Premisses will be shewn, and terms made known, by Aress Buckner, in Loudoun County, within six miles of the premisses.

Sept. 28. 1m.

Wants a Place,

IN a Wet or Dry Good Store, a young lad of good connexion, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN EMERY,

PLUMBER AND SHOT MANUFACTURER,

NOW wishes to inform the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that he hath rented a shop at the head of Fairfax Street; where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches—such as sheet lead, either cast or milled, from four pounds the square foot to fourteen; Wall Pipes, for conveying water from the roof of the house, with ornamented heads, which come cheap and are durable; water pipes of any bore for conveying of water to any distance; lead pumps put down any depth, which will come cheaper than wood considering its durability, and is sweeter and colder, and the subscriber will engage to keep it in repair for one dollars per year. Likewi'e sash leads for windows, and shot of all sizes from Bristol B. down to mustard leed. Ship Plumbing, viz. hawser hole leads and scuppers, pumps. &c.

Those gentlemen that wish to encourage this useful branch in this town may depend that the greatest punctuality will be paid to their orders. Every part of the business will be executed with dispatch, on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms and in the nertest manner, by their humble servant,

JOHN EMERY.

August 11.

Just come to hand,

AND NOW OPENING,

FIVE FOURTHS Irish sheeting, Russia do. ¾, ⅞, 4-4 Irish Linens, humhums, and fine Cossea muslins, India bandannas, do. flagg, Pullicat handkerchiefs, Bengal stripes, cloak sattins and modes, lutestrings, taffaties, and Persians, plaid mantua for gentleman's war, French cambricks, cotton do. long lawns, fashionable silk shawls, fancy work'd muslin do. Ladies' long and short silk gloves, do. best French kid do. gentlemen's spun silk do. large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons, lace, and edging, painted, japan'd and tambour'd muslins, &c. &c, cravats, work'd and colour'd borders, Gentlemen and Ladies silk purses, Ladies straw and paist-board hats and bonnets, fully dressed, do. undressed, vellum modes and gauze handkerchiefs *for trimming* Ladies hats and bonnets, black, white and coloured feathers, Ladies necklaces and beeds. Gentlemen's whi e hats, green bottoms, childrens do. assorted colours. An elegant assortment of Ladies' tambour'd, kid, morocco and Spanish leather slippers and sandals, court and spring heels maids, girls and children do. all of which are London made, and of the newest fashion. Woman's leather shoes and slippers, girls and childrens do. do. stuff do. Gentlemen's Philadelphia made shoes, men's plain and ribbed cotton hose, English and French white, plain and patent silk do. Ladies superfine cotton hose, maids, girls, and children's do. tambouring needles and cases, and tambouring silks. Coventry blue threads in grain, marking silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few chests of the best Hyson Skin, Souchong, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson TEAS. Fresh nutmegs and mace, Leiper's Snuff in bbls. containing 9 dozen each, in pound and half pound bottles. Rappee do. in kegs and ½ lb. bottles.

The whole of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN DARBY & Co.

August 13.

Ten Dollars Reward.

SEDUCED from my employ on Tuesday night the 21st day of June last, a negro woman slave named HANNAH, by Will Goddard, who resides in this town, the property of Benjamin Dulaney, Esq. The above named slave is about 30 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, round faced, and full eyes—when closely questioned, stammers a little in her speech, and is easily surprized—took with her sundry good cloathing; one black hat, a new scarlet cloak, two callicoe suits, one or two oznaburg do. one blue ¾ twilled cloth jacket lined through with oznaburg, a new pair of leather shoes, two pair of white cotton stockings, marked H. I am led to believe that the said Goddard has furnished her with a pass and aided her in getting to Baltimore. All persons are forwarned from employing or harboring the said slave at their peril. Any person securing the said slave in any goal, or delivering her to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be allowed

GEORGE SLACUM.

August 12.

WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY.

NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us the underwritten to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.—viz.

PRIZES.		DOLLS.		DOLLS.
1	of	20,000	is	20,000
1	—	10,000	—	10,000
7 last drawn tickets each	}	5,000	are	35,000
6	of	1,000	—	6,000
10	—	400	—	4,000
20	—	100	—	2,000
55	—	50	—	2,750
5,750	—	12	—	69,000
To be raised for the canal				26,250
5,850 PRIZES,				175,000
11,640 BLANKS, not 2 to a prize.				
17,500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars,				175,000

☞ The COMMISSIONERS have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will commence without delay, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)
NOTLEY YOUNG.
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
GEORGE WALKER.
Wm. M. DUNCANON.
THOMAS LAW.
JAMES BARRY.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of Mr. Guy Atkinson, Fairfax street, Alexandria.

City of Washington, April 23.

HARDWARE.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship Alexandria from Liverpool, a general assortment of

HARDWARE.

ALSO,

Dimities, Fustians, Jeans, Thicksets, Sheetings, and Irish Linens. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Sprigs assorted. Crowley Steel in half faggots. Anvils and Vices.—They have on hand, from their former importations, a great variety of DRY GOODS.—Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 8. White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil. Nutmegs, Fig Blue, Alum, Madder, Shot, and Lead. Which they offer for sale on the usual credit, at their Wholesale Warehouse on Swift's Alley, opposite to Patton & Butchet's Iron Store.

May 20

Carne & Slade

Have just received from Philadelphia a general assortment of

Bar Iron, Share Moulds,

Blistered Steel, and Waggon Boxes, which they offer for sale at their store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new Buildings.—They fully intend keeping a constant supply, and paying due attention to those who may be pleased to favour them with their commands, in order that they may meet with no disappointment, for they shall be regular in their Spring and Fall importations of Crawley Steel, Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps, Sheet Iron, Sledges, and Hammers, with nearly every other article which a Blacksmith wants, they flatter themselves no person will be able to give more general satisfaction.

N. B. By the very first vessels from Liverpool and Bristol they expect a very general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthen Ware.

Sept. 3. epif

THE several persons to whom John Lomax, by his Nuncupative Will, devised his Lands and Tenements in the Town of Alexandria, Give Notice, that they intend to present a petition to the Next General Assembly to pass an act to confirm to them the Estates given them by that will.

Sept. 8. 3wep.

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